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TREATY TO BE READY NEXT SATURDAY

WHITMAN DOUGHBAG INQUIRY WITNESS

WHITMAN AND OTHERS ASKED TO TESTIFY IN THE SENATE'S 'DOUGHBAG' INVESTIGATION

Sergeant at Arms Here With Invitations for ex-Governor, Shonts and Brady.

SUBPOENA FOR THOMAS

Thompson, Here, Answers Statements of Burke—Hearing to Be Resumed Monday.

Sergeant-at-Arms Charles Hotelling of the State Senate came to New York to-day from Albany to invite former Gov. Charles S. Whitman, John B. Stannfield and Charles G. M. Thomas to testify before the Senate Judiciary Committee in the \$500,000 "dough bag" inquiry.

Former Gov. Whitman and Mr. Stannfield were named yesterday by Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara as among those interested in getting a higher fare for street railways. Neither of them was charged with mentioning money, or the use of money or suggesting any other improper influence.

The Senate Judiciary Committee will resume its inquiry at 4:30 o'clock on Monday. Gov. Whitman is expected to be present. Mr. Stannfield has been nursing a severe cold at his Long Island home.

The investigation to Treasurer Thomas of the Consolidated Gas Company was in the form of a subpoena. The committee desires to ask him about Senator Thompson's statement that during a bout with him right two years ago Mr. Thomas expressed a willingness to find \$100,000, with which Thompson might find a trust company at Lockport.

The Sergeant-at-Arms arrived in town last night. He is at the Murray Hill Hotel. He brought to Whitman, he said, for President Shonts of the Interborough, Nicholas F. Brady of the B. R. T. or James L. Quackenbush, the Interborough's chief counsel. When the last witness has been heard, Senators say, these gentlemen will be offered an opportunity to testify if they care to do so.

Sergeant Thompson came to New York to-day, deferring to Burke's statement that he had never phoned Thompson or that the man who did was John C. Cade, the Senator said.

"Cade was a cockney of the most pronounced type," he had talked to.

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CLOSING TIME
7.30 P. M. Sharp
on Saturdays for
SUNDAY WORLD
WANT ADS.

Want Advertisements for The Sunday World must be in The World's Main Office on or before 7.30 Saturday evening.

Positively no Advertisements will be accepted after this time

Send your Sunday World Want Advertisements in to-day to make sure of its publication.

FAILS TO WED ME, WOMAN CHARGES; 'INSANE,' SAYS MAN

So Divorcee Is Sent to Bellevue After Arrest in Christian Scientist's Office.

The untiring devotion of Mrs. Margaret Wright, No. 211 Deane Street, to Hayne Davis, a Christian Science practitioner, is interpreted by him as "insanity." And on Davis's charge of insanity, supported by testimony this morning in the Yorkville Court, Mrs. Wright was sent to Bellevue Hospital for observation.

"Judge, I am not insane, and you will realize it," she said as she was being taken away. "It was due to Mr. Davis that I got my divorce, and he had promised to marry me."

She is a rather handsome woman of about thirty-eight years, well dressed, quiet of manner, the mother of two children, whose custody was awarded to her on the time of her separation from Edgar Wright in 1912.

Davis has an office in Aeolian Hall, No. 21 West 42d Street. He says he has been unable to prevent Mrs. Wright from coming to his office. Taken since March 4, he says, he has had her arrested on charges of disorderly conduct because she visited him, and each time she was released by the magistrates.

"It is true that I go to Mr. Davis's office," said Mrs. Wright on the witness stand. "I have a right to go there and I must go. In 1912 I left my husband and got a legal separation in New York. The next year I got an absolute divorce in Reno at the wish of Mr. Davis, and when I came back he kept postponing our marriage. I visited him almost daily for two years. It is true that when I was arrested before I promised to stay away from him, but I found that I could not."

Davis denied Mrs. Wright's story. He said he had been friendly with her whole family, her husband and both her children, a boy of thirteen and a girl of fifteen. But he denied having made any promises.

Mrs. Wright was at Davis's office again this morning and it was there that she was arrested by Detective Corbett.

WOOLWORTH WILL IS READ; TO BE MADE PUBLIC MONDAY

Members of Family Hear Contents of Document Which Will Be Filed Next Week.

The will of the late Frank W. Woolworth will be read for the first time next week. It was read last night to the immediate members of his family and is now in the possession of Charles E. F. McManis, son-in-law of Mr. Woolworth, who will have charge of the probate proceedings.

A digest of the will will be made public on Monday by Mr. McManis, who is a member of the law firm of Ames, Douglas and McManis in the Woolworth Building.

No successor to Mr. Woolworth as President of the F. W. Woolworth Company will be elected until the annual meeting of the Board of Directors in June.

RED PROPAGANDA BROUGHT MUTINY OF U. S. SOLDIERS

March Says Queries of Men to Officers in Russia Were Same as Bolshevik Advised.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Company I of the 59th Infantry was identified to-day by Gen. March as the unit which recently refused to return to the front line trenches in the Archangel sector when ordered to do so by its officers. Company I consists almost entirely of Detroit men, it was said.

A supplementary report to the department on the incident said it was worthy of note that the questions put by the men of Company I to their officers were "identical with the questions which Bolshevik propaganda advised that they put to them." The department has not received copies of the Bolshevik leaflets containing these questions, and Gen. March said he was extremely anxious to obtain one.

"In my long service," Gen. March said, "I don't recall another instance where American soldiers did not want to go into a fight. They always have said, 'Lead us to it.'"

Gen. March did not indicate what the latest reports showed as to the present state of discipline among the American force.

A report from Murmansk, dated March 28, said the Onda bridge on the railroad south of Murmansk had been rebuilt, restoring communication with the southernmost post of the Allies.

While the actual situation of the small commands of the expedition in North Russia is not known, Gen. March said the reopening of communication to the south over the Onda bridge solved any military question, since it afforded a direct line for supply and reinforcements. Communication between Murmansk and Archangel is being kept open with the assistance of ice-breakers.

Demobilization has reduced the total strength of the American Army below two million. Complete reports to April 8 announced by Gen. March, showed the aggregate strength on that date to be 1,930,504.

Since Nov. 11, 686,114 men have sailed for home, and up to April 8, 665,772 had been landed. There have been returned to civil life 1,701,469 officers and men. Fifty per cent of the officers and 46 per cent of the men who were in the army when the armistice was signed. Discharge orders now total 1,925,660.

Comparing the progress with the demobilization of the Union Army following the Civil War, Gen. March pointed out that the breakup of the Civil War forces occupied the War Department from May, 1865, to November, 1866, a total of 1,624,621 officers and men of the volunteers being discharged in that time. After the Spanish-American War, between Sept. 5, 1898, and June 22, 1899, only 179,397 officers and men were mustered out.

Enlistments under the special overseas volunteer system have reached a total of 7,967. It was indicated that the first contingent of 1,000 men of these reinforcements would start from Camp Meade before May 1.

Health conditions in the Expeditionary Forces, Gen. March said, were "remarkable." Fewer than 12,000 men having been entered on the sick reports for the week of March 27. In

(Continued on Second Page.)

WORLD RESTAURANT.
Special to-day, Saturday, April 12, 1919.
Roast Virginia Ham, with corn, potatoes, baked apples and cabbage.
Lettuce, tomato, World Building—4th fl.

165TH REGIMENT ON SHIP LEADING RAINBOWS HOME; DUE IN NEW YORK APRIL 23

Only 1,400 Original Members in 2,700 Who Sailed on Harrisburg Yesterday.

17 MONTHS OVERSEAS.

"Fighting Irishmen" Happy Over Prospect of Parade in Fifth Avenue Soon.

BREST, April 12.—The 165th (old 69th, New York) Infantry left for New York on the transport Harrisburg late yesterday, immediately following inspection of its equipment.

The 165th Infantry and 151st Machine Gun Battalion have been put through medical inspection and may be ordered to embark at any time.

A ceremonial reception will be given Secretary Baker, Gen. Pershing and Gen. Petain at the camp Monday. All troops will turn out and the Rainbow units will be given a place of honor in the review.

All facilities at Camp Pontonzeau are being devoted to getting the Rainbow men started home, and all probably will be on their way in a few days.

The 165th Infantry (old 69th of New York) of the 42d (Rainbow) Division which sailed yesterday from Brest for home should arrive in New York April 23, the anniversary of the departure of the old 69th for the Civil War.

Announcement of the famous "Fighting Irish" unit's departure has come in private as well as press despatches. One of these is a cablegram to Mrs. Richard J. Allen, wife of Capt. Allen, of Col. W. J. ("Wild Bill") Donovan's staff.

Major Thomas Kelly has received the same news unofficially at the 69th Regiment Armory.

Capt. Allen in his message stated that orders from the divisional commander had started the 165th from Germany on April 2. Between March 10 and 12 the regiment's records were all taken, and the surplus supplies and property were taken over by the division commander March 20.

The 165th has the distinction of being the first departing unit of the first division homeward bound from the Army of Occupation. The remainder of the Rainbow Division is to embark as rapidly as the units arrive in Brest from Germany. Gen. Read, who commanded the American Second Army Corps, consisting of the 27th (New York National Guard) and the 30th (Tennessee and Carolina National Guards) Divisions on the Flank, will be in command when it reaches home. He succeeded Major Gen. Plagler, who arrived several days ago to prepare for the Rainbow's reception.

The boys of the 165th, the first of

(Continued on Second Page.)

WOMAN IS KILLED IN FALL.

Mrs. George W. Eastman Plunges From Window of Hotel.

The body of Mrs. George W. Eastman, sixty-two years old, was found in the courtyard of the Hotel Marlton, No. 27 West 8th Street, after noon today. It is believed that Mrs. Eastman lost her balance and fell out of the window of her apartment on the seventh floor of the building.

AMERICAN TROOPS GUARDING GERMAN BANKS IN COBLENZ

Precaution Taken to Prevent Strike Spread—Spartan Sentenced to 60 Days.

COBLENZ, April 12 (Associated Press).—American troops yesterday began guarding German banks in Coblenz and Treves because of reports that the strike among bank clerks in unoccupied Germany might spread to the occupied zone. The clerks in the American area, however, continued to work.

Frederick Schwarzkopf of Berlin, who admitted to the American Military Police that he had taken part in the Spartacist uprisings in Berlin, was sentenced to sixty days solitary confinement in the Interior Provost Marshal Court here for planning and agitating a movement against the American Army of Occupation.

Twelve other Germans who were arrested several weeks ago on charges of participation in the movement in which it was planned to seize the munitions in the American area and overthrow the German officials, were sentenced to fifteen days each.

Schwarzkopf was the leader of the movement and confessed after his arrest that he came to Coblenz to bring about an uprising if possible.

REHLEN, Friday, April 12 (Copenhagen).—The railway management at Cassel announced to-day that because of lack of coal through the miners' strike in the Ruhr region a large number of passenger trains had to be cancelled to-day. There is danger of a complete cessation of railway traffic, the announcement added.

As a result of the strike of bank employees here, the German Government yesterday was unable to remit 25,000,000 marks representing part of the payment due the Allied powers on food shipments. The sum was to have been transferred to the Deutsche Bank, which was compelled to close by the strikes.

The present German Government is much more stable than appears on the surface. It can throw 500,000 well trained and equipped troops into the field, if necessary, and is in a position to maintain order by force.

Even if the Ebert-Scheidemann government should, by some chance, be overthrown, the Foreign Office would remain the same. Foreign Minister Brockdorff-Rantzau has some sort of an agreement with Hugo Haase and the other Independent Socialist leaders, who admire him for his pacifism. And if Brockdorff-Rantzau stays, his cousin, Count von Bernstorff, and the rest of the present outfit will likewise stay. That means the same old machine will conduct the negotiations in Paris.

As the warships are disarmed and cannot fight, the only thing able to force out the Government would be a tremendous strike which most observers believe the radicals will be unable to swide.

TAKE BELL-ANS BEFORE MEALS
and see how fast and digestion make you feel—
and see how fast and digestion make you feel—

200,000 RUSSIANS DIE EVERY MONTH FOR WANT OF FOOD

Hoover Says Situation Is Grave and Fears It Will Grow in Intensity.

PARIS, April 12.—Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, has issued a statement with regard to the feeding of Russia, in which he says:

"The gravity of the situation cannot be overestimated. A conservative estimate would indicate that upwards of 200,000 people are directly or indirectly dying from the food shortage monthly, and the situation is likely to grow in intensity as the season progresses."

"Under the distribution system rigidly enforced by the Soviet Government in the larger cities, the children have the first priority on the food supply by way of meal service in the schools, which are open to children of all classes. The Red Guard and workmen have the second priority and the bourgeois and intellectual classes, &c., receive the remainder."

"Our reports indicate that the children who attend the schools are now being reasonably cared for, that the Red Guard is receiving a sufficient ration, but that the burden of the shortage falls upon the middle, upper and intellectual classes, and threatens their considerable extinction before the next harvest. How far this will be the practical result, however, is difficult to determine because of the great migration to the country. The population of Petrograd has decreased by 70 per cent."

"The Lenin and Trotsky socialization of the processes of production has so wrecked both production and distribution as to create a state of famine in a country which formerly contributed so largely to the food supply of the world."

[Paris advices Friday night stated that Dr. Nansen, head of the Norwegian Food Mission to the United States, and others had been conferring with President Wilson, Mr. Hoover and other members of the Interallied Relief Council in an effort to arrange for the feeding of the larger cities of Russia, especially Petrograd, and that President Wilson had presented a proposition to send food to Soviet Russia if the Bolsheviks ceased hostilities.]

This plan, however, met with serious opposition, particularly from the French, on the ground that it would constitute recognition of the Soviet Government.]

AUSTRALIAN CASUALTIES IN THE WAR 307,900 OFFICIAL FIGURES SHOW

58,035 Were Killed in Action, 166,606 Wounded and 438 Taken Prisoners.

MELBOURNE, April 12.—THE total of Australian casualties during the war was 307,900, according to official figures made public to-day.

They were divided as follows: Killed, 58,035; wounded, 166,606; missing, 191; prisoners, 438; sick, 82,409; unaccounted for, 219.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Norway has lost 1,150 men and 825 vessels during the war, according to official figures of the Norwegian Navigation Bureau, announced here to-day.

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GERMAN PEACE DELEGATES TO MEET ALLIED COUNCIL AT VERSAILLES APRIL 20

Terms Will Be Explained Section by Section, Which Will Take About a Week—Will Get Two Weeks to Consult With Government.

PARIS, April 12.—Latest reports indicate that the complete draft of the Peace Treaty, including the Covenant of the League of Nations, will be ready one week from to-day, April 19. Recommendations of the various sub-committees are being submitted to the Council of Four in treaty form, which helps to speed the work.

THOUSANDS KILLED BY JAPANESE IN KOREA, IS REPORT

"Massacre" Began Late in March, Says Shanghai Despatch to San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—Japanese began what was described as a "massacre" in Korea at Seoul, the capital, during a demonstration March 18, according to a cablegram received here today by the Korean National Association from a native Christian pastor.

The cablegram was filed from Shanghai. According to officials of the Korean National Association here, the information was sent by messengers from Seoul to Shanghai by the association's representative at Seoul.

The cable read: "Japan began massacres in Korea. More than a thousand unarmed people were killed in Seoul during three hours' demonstration. Japanese troops, fire brigades and civilians are ordered shooting and beating people mercilessly throughout Korea. Several thousand have been killed. Churches, schools and homes of leaders have been destroyed. Women were made naked and beaten before crowds, especially the leaders' family, the imprisoned are being severely tortured. Doctors are forbidden to care for the wounded. The foreign Red Cross is urgently needed."

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The German peace delegates will reach Versailles about April 20. Immediately thereafter they will be presented with the treaty document by the Council of Four, in secret session. Each section will be made perfectly clear to them in a cross-table talk.

It is believed this will occupy the better part of a week, after which the German delegates will, if they see fit, be permitted to return to Berlin and lay the document before their Government. Two weeks will be allowed for this, the Germans then being recalled to Versailles for final signature, a proceeding that is expected to occupy two additional days.

From this it is inferred that the treaty will be signed in thirty-five days, or about May 17. Persons close to the Council of Four intimated that an agreement has virtually been reached, now on all important questions—reparations, responsibility for the war, the Saar Valley, disposition of Rhine and Danzig and German boundaries. The military, naval and aerial terms of the treaty have been completed for weeks. The revised League of Nations covenant is ready for submission to a plenary session.

An instance of how the covenant is interwoven with the treaty is provided in the settlement of the Saar problem. The "Big Four" agreed that region would be under political supervision of the league for a period of years while France controls the important coal mines there, final ownership of which will be determined by a plebiscite directed by the league.

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